THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Virginia.

PETERSBURG, July 30.—The enemy sprung a mine under our works on the Baxter road, one mile and a half from the city, this morning about five o'clock, blowing up a considerable portion of our works, which were occupied by Pegram's battery of this city, supported by Elliott's S. C. Brigade. A number of lives were lost. The enemy at once bounded forward, driving in our forces and occupying a large portion of our lines. Mahone, being notified of the condition of affairs, hurried his own and Wright's brigades to the scene of action. On his arrival he threw them forward to retake the works temporarily lost. Bounding forward with a yell they recaptured a large portion of the line and took forty commissioned officers and four hundred privates, representing four divisions of Burnside's Corps. Among the prisoners are some twenty negroes.

The slaughter of the enemy during the engagement is represented by distinguished officers to be the severest of the war for the numbers engaged. The battle field was literally strewn with dead negroes.

The firing ceased at 9 o'clock, but it is understood the attack will be renewed at 3 o'clock. Among the casualties are Gen. Elliott, of South Carolina, severely wounded, Col. Weisiger, commanding Mahone's brigade, slightly; the gallant Capt. Girardy, Mahone's Adjutant General slightly.

During the fight the enemy's grape and schrapnel fell thick and fast in the outskirts of the city.

Our loss in prisoners is not believed to be equal to our captures.

Prisoners say Grant has been mining three weeks.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

PETERSBURG, July 30.—About two o'clock to-day, everything being arranged, Gen. Mahone threw forward Sanders' Alabama Brigade, which charged the enemy in gallant style, recapturing the rest of the works temporarily lost and taking about five hundred prisoners including one hundred and fifty negroes and thirty five officers of Brig. Gen. Bartlett's 1st Division, 9th Corps, besides two stands of colors and four pieces of artillery that were lost by us this morning. Over six hundred of the enemy's dead lie in our trenches. Mahone's and Wright's Brigades, besides the prisoners they captured this morning, also took ten stands of colors. Our lines are identically the same as before the fight, all lost ground being reclaimed.

Not over 100 lives were lost in the explosion of the mine.

The losses in Mahone's Brigade are not over 200 killed and wounded. Among the killed are Col. Evans, of the 64th Ga., and Capt. Roth, commanding the 22d Ga. Lt. Col. Williamson, of the 6th Ga., slightly wounded.

The negroes fought quite well to-day, crying "no quarter, remember Fort Pillow."

All quiet to-night.

(THIRD DISPATCH.)

PETERSBURG, July 31.—Fifteen battle flags were captured yesterday and over 2,000 stands of arms. Our losses in killed, wounded and missing are about 800.

Prisoners say that the Yankee Gen. Griffin was killed yesterday.

The enemy's loss was fully 3,500.

Yesterday was the first time the army of Northern Virginia has fought negroes. Our troops to-day are busy burying the Yankee dead left in our lines. All quiet to-day. About 2 o'clock a flag of truce was sent into our lines, object unascertained, but is supposed for the purpose of getting a truce to bury Yankee dead lying between the lines.

◆

ABSURD RUMOR.—The Salisbury *Watchman* mentions a rumor that had reached that place, to the effect that Gov. Vance was shot and killed while speaking at Montgomery Court House, on Wednesday. The same report reached this city but was considered too ridiculous to be treated seriously by many, and the announcement of the safe arrival of Gov. Vance at Wilmington, on Saturday night, put the whole matter to rest.

◆

AN INADVERTANCE.—In an article on Saturday, speaking of the *Conservative* and *Enquirer*, the compositor inadvertently substituted *Confederate* for *Conservative*. We did not mean to refer to that paper as it had not noticed, as we remember, the article of the *Enquirer*.

◆

CHATHAM COUNTY.—We have the most cheering news from Chatham, and the success of the Conservative ticket for the Legislature and a large majority for Mr. Holden is confidently claimed.

"THE MAYOR WANTS TO SEE THEE."—A young man had been to sea; and on his return was narrating to his uncle an adventure which he had met with on board ship. "I was one night leaning down on the traff-rail looking down into the mighty ocean," said the nephew, "when my gold watch fell from my fob, and immediately sunk out of sight. The vessel was going ten knots an hour, but nothing daunted, I swung over the rail, down, and after a long search, found it, came up close under the stern, and climbed back to the deck, without any one knowing that I had been absent." "William," said his uncle slightly elevating his broad brim and opening his eyes to their widest capacity, "how fast did thee say the vessel was going?"—"Ten knots, uncle." "And thee dived down into the sea, and came with the watch, and climbed up by the rudder chains?" Yes uncle." "And thee expects me to believe all thy story?" "Of course! You would not dream of calling me a liar, would you uncle?" "William," replied the uncle gravely, "thee knows I never call anybody names; but, William, if the mayor of the city was to come to me and say, "Josiah, I want thee to find the biggest liar in all Philadelphia," I would come straight to thee, and put my hand on thy shoulder, and say unto thee, "William, the mayor wants to see thee."

BURNING OF A BAGGAGE CAR ON THE DANVILLE RAILROAD—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF BANK DEPOSITS AND OTHER PROPERTY.

On Saturday morning last, about 1 o'clock, as the train from Danville was passing Staunton river bridge, in charge of conductor Wooten, it was discovered that the baggage car was in flames and the train was at once stopped. An effort was made to check the fire, but the fanning the flames had received from the momentum of the train had ignited every part of the car, involving in its destruction an immense amount of property. There were on board the car the deposits of three banks of Staunton, removed to Danville for safe keeping when the former place was threatened by Hunter. The deposits were being returned to the institutions, which were the Valley Bank, the Central Bank and a branch bank, name not known. The specie alone, gold and silver, belonging to these banks, and on board the ill-fated car, amounted to upwards of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. All of the precious metal that was recovered was molten, and reduced from its original shape of coin to great lumps and crude masses of gold and silver metal, which ran down through the bed of the car in a golden and silvery stream upon the track, so eye-witnesses affirm, so great was the heat engendered. What amount of paper issue the banks had on board we could not ascertain. Mr. Terrill, the government messenger of the Southern Express Company, was on board in the baggage car with government funds in his charge to the amount of twenty thousand dollars in gold and over half a million in Confederate treasury notes. As soon as the alarm of fire was given he sprang for his box, and, throwing it from the car, followed with a plunge. He lost nothing. The Express Company loses on freight and packages about thirty-five thousand dollars. Some of the freight packages which were only slightly damaged were received at the Express office on Saturday. The railroad company sustains a loss of at least one hundred thousand dollars, and perhaps double that sum on the baggage of passengers lost, and for which the passengers hold checks.

As yet the origin of the fire is a mystery. The bank deposits destroyed were being carried back to Staunton preparatory to the resumption of business by the banks. It is said there was a guard in the baggage car, and it is probable enough, but it is very wonderful how fire could have been communicated under their very nose, and suffered to progress to the extent of enveloping the entire car without they knowing it and raising an alarm. It is said a spark from the locomotive fired the car, which would be plausible enough if the other circumstances were in harmony with it, but they are not.

There were several reports on the streets yesterday in solution of the affair. One was that the car was robbed of its bank deposits, specie and notes, and the car then fired to cover up the robbery in its ashes and ruins. We presume an official inquiry will be made into the hidden circumstances of this most mysterious crime, if crime it is.—*Examiner*

◆

THE WARS UPON WOMEN.—Russia and Lincoldom are now cheek by jowl in jolly good fellowship. Both are "suppressing rebellions" by the same measures—the most favored of which is abuse and tyranny over women. Both are equally charmed with the spectacle of a lawless and brutal exercise of power over helpless victims. It will be long before the Lincolnites will improve upon their subjugation policy from the following: The Paris *Siecle* says it has received a private letter respecting the treatment to which the Polish women are subjected by the Russians, which contain such terrible details that it does not dare to publish them. They are torn from their families and transported to Siberia, says the *Siecle*. They are given, like the slaves of old, to pitiless masters, who force them to contract fresh unions. Their marriage ties are broken. The letter we have does not confine itself to vague allegations, it cites persons and names.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR OF J. C. Maynard, deceased, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them within the time required by law. JNO. S. LEACH,
June 15, 1863—Aug. 1-1w Executor.

Dr. Deems Appointments.—The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund, will address the people as follows:

At Thyatyra Church, Rowan Co.,		Sunday,	July 31.
" Salisbury	(at Court,)	Tuesday,	Aug. 2.
" Hillsboro,		Friday,	" 5.

Hillsboro and Salisbury papers please copy till 5th August. july 25-t5a.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 30 w2m Ringwood, N. C.

WANTED,

TO RENT IN RALEIGH, A STORE WITH OR without a bake oven attached and one or more rooms with or without furniture.

Apply at this office for one week. July 28-eod1w*

NOTICE.

I HAVE 10,000 CIGARS WHICH I WILL SELL IN accordance with the times.

Apply to Mr. Ellis, Franklin Depot.
July 28 2w* J. H. MORRISON.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

N. C. BANK NOTES WANTED.

WE ARE COMMISSIONED TO BUY ANOTHER lot of $2,000 notes on North Carolina Banks. Persons wishing to sell will please call on us
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
July 28-eod2t Commission Merchants.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.
June 3-d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtde

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by consult, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

R. M. HENRY.
Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Lenoir and Greene Counties—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Lenoir and Greene counties in the next General Assembly of North Carolina in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
July 7-d&wtd EDWARD PATRICK.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and Soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
July 6-d&wtd JAMES BOND.

Conservative and Standard copy till day of election and send bills to Progress for collection.

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

To the Voters of Chatham County.—At the solicitation of many soldiers in the army, as well as of many friends at home, I announce myself a candidate for the House of Commons from Chatham County. I have received no solicitations from the Rehabites, the American Heroes, or the oligarchs, or those who stay at home to make money out of the families of the soldiers, and occupy their spare time in abusing better men than themselves as disloyal. I stand fairly and squarely on the platform of Stephens and Brown of Georgia, and W. W. Holden for Governor against the world; and I believe that without the election of such men to office we will never have a permanent peace. So far as the soldiers are concerned, I do not wish to appear to boast, but I will say that I have done as much for their families, or more according to my means than any Vanceite in the County of Chatham.

Fellow-citizens and soldiers, go to the polls on the day of election, and vote for true Conservatives, if you would have peace and be a free people. Do not be intimidated, but stand up for your rights.

JOHN A. McDONALD.
Oakland, July 14, 1864 July 15-d&wtd

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 17-d&wtd 3d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country*. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1854. June 20-d&wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.
June 22-d2aw&wtd

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidade for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

Burke, Caldwell and McDowell.—MR. EDITOR:—The true Conservatives of this Senatorial district, composed of the counties of McDowell, Burke and Caldwell, will vote for Dr. TOD R. CALDWELL for the Senate, and L. A. TAYLOR for the Commons, in Burke county, and W. W. HOLDEN for Governor. Let them rally from now until the day of election is over and the victory is ours. CONSERVATIVES.
July 27-td

Chatham County.—We are requested to announce THOS. W. WOMBLE, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. Womble is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and will support W. W. Holden for Governor. If elected, he pledges himself to do all in his power for the people and the soldiers as their representative, and to secure an honorable peace.
July 7-d&wte

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't.
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. C.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d&wtd.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PITT COUNTY.

For the Senate:
DR. R. J. BLOUNT.
For the Commons:
C. PERKINS.
B. G. ALBRITTON.

The above ticket will be voted for by soldiers and citizens. July 21-d&wtde

Fellow Soldiers and Citizens of Greene County.—I am again solicited by my friends to become a candidate to a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be the best interest of our common country. I am a Conservative of the "straitest sect." I am opposed to the military being supreme to the civil laws. I am in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. If elected, I shall serve my constituents and State faithfully, as I have done heretofore.

Very truly your Fellow-citizen,
H. H. BEST,
Snow Hill, Greene county, N. C.
July 13-d&wtd

Standard please copy till day of election and send bill to Progress Office.

Davidson County.—We are requested to announce H. ADAMS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the county of Davidson. Mr. Adams is a sound and true Conservative.
July 5-d&wtd

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, as I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEIM.
York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN,

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.
June 2-wtd

The Conservatives of Sampson County will vote the following ticket for members of the next Legislature:

For the Senate—ROBINSON WARD, Esq. For the Commons—G. W. CRUMPLER, Esq., and Capt. J. B. AUTERY. July 10-d&wtde

Standard please copy until election.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	26 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	34 00
Four days	12 00	One month	42 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	[illegible]

Fifty words, or eight lines or less make a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Rockingham.—Fellow Citizens:—At the request of many political friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the county of Rockingham in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

I was opposed to secession originally, thinking it would bring on us the worst calamity that ever befell any people. I am opposed to a second secession; as I think that would be alike dreadful in its consequences.

The war being on us I am in favor of prosecuting it to a successful termination, and I am proud to say that North Carolina has shown as unfailed a determination to do so as any State in the Confederacy, and would to-day stand first on the Roll of Honor and Patriotism, but for the misrepresentations of some evil disposed persons of the motives of some of her best people, that have been too readily believed by the Executive at Richmond, and not sufficiently denied by our Executive at Raleigh.

I am in favor of negotiations being set on foot to obtain peace if possible on honorable terms, "holding the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other."

I am opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, as suspended by Congress; and when we are told it was enacted to control an expression of sentiment in North Carolina, to control our elections, and to muzzle certain presses of the State, I think it is high time we should speak in tones of thunder against such encroachments on our personal freedom.

I think the representative should be held to a strict account by his Constituents, and that they should know how he votes on all question relating to the public interests.

I hold it is the right of the people to hold such meetings as they may deem to the interest of themselves and their country, whether peace or other meetings, and at them to act and speak freely, so that nothing is done in violation of the Constitution of the Confederate States, the Constitution of this State, or the laws of the land.

I believe we should have the moral courage to assume the position taken by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens, and W. W. Holden, Esq., if we would retain our civil liberty as well as do all that we can to obtain our independence. It is, therefore, upon the great issue of the day, civil liberty or a military despotism.

As I do not expect to be able to canvass the County, I have thus given you in the form of a circular some of my views upon the issues now pending; and in conclusion, will say, if elected, I will do all I can to advance the interest of North Carolina, to maintain its ancient sovereignty, and to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected. Yours, most respectfully,

JONES W. BURTON.
July 22 d&wtde Leaksville, N. C.

Buncombe & Wilkes.—We are requested to give notice, and to call the attention of the soldiers of these counties to the fact that Cap't. J. A. BREVARD, of the 29th N. C. Troops, is a candidate for the Commons in Buncombe, and Col. A. S. CALLOWAY, of Wilkes, is a candidate for the Commons in the latter county. They are both for Holden and for negotiations for peace.
July 25-d&wtde

To the Voters of Davidson County, Citizens and Soldiers.—We, the undersigned, respectfully announce to you that we are candidates to represent you in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Our principles are *strictly* Conservative. We are for peace upon such terms as will satisfy a majority of the people, and will, if elected, use every effort to procure it. We are not afraid to trust the people, and will therefore vote to submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to them if they desire it. We will do every thing in our power to advance what we believe to be the best interests of North-Carolina. We hope our friends at home will give information to their friends in the army.

For the Senate, H. ADAMS; for the Commons, LEWIS HANES, S. M. TOMLINSON.
Lexington, July 18, 1864. July 19-d&wtd

Richmond County.—We are authorized to announce Col. OLIVER H. DOCKERY as a candidate to represent the people of Richmond County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.
July 19-d&wtd

Alamance County.—We are authorized to announce Gen. JOSEPH S. HOLT as a candidate for the House of Commons from Alamance County. Gen. Holt is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and is in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. He also believes in the right of the people to rule, and in the constant predominance of the civil over the military power.
July 14-d&wtd

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT WILMINGTON, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.
July 20-d&wtf J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-d1tawl0w* Greensboro, N. C.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

WANTED.

25,000 LBS. BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
July 9-1m* Hillsboro St., Raleigh.

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE.

WANTED TO BUY, OR HIRE FOR THE BALance of the year, (prefer to purchase,) a good cook. Any one having such a woman to sell or hire will please call at PROGRESS OFFICE.
July 18-tf

LOST,

ON SATURDAY EVENING THE 16TH INSTANT, somewhere between the Hillsboro road near the city, and the old Depot, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH without guard or chain. The finder will be thanked and rewarded by leaving it at the "Confederate" Office.
July 18-tf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WATCH [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Vote 4th of August.

The people at home vote on Thursday the 4th of August. Let the Conservatives be on the ground early and see that the aged, the lame, the halt and the blind have [illegible] to the polls and are permitted to vote as they please.— One day for your Country, for Civil Liberty and for your Principles, Conservatives, and a glorious victory awaits you.

Holden Tickets may be had in any quantities by application at the *Standard* or *Progress* Office.

Public Speaking.—We are requested to give notice that Col. J. P. H. Russ, the Conservative candidate for Sheriff, together with the other Conservative candidates, will address the people at the Court House, in this City, on Wednesday night, the 3d of August.

The War.

The dog days are upon us, the best fighting season of the present year is over, and yet Grant has not "crushed the rebellion," nor have we crushed Grant. There was fighting at Petersburg on Saturday, a portion of our works were mined and blown up in the morning, but retaken in the evening—loss considerable on both sides and both parties holding their old lines, nothing decisive being gained by either. Grant is no doubt digging on a large scale, but all his movements are closely scrutinized.

In the Valley Gen. Early reports a decisive victory over the Yankee raiders, their principal force being badly whipped and routed. Early will probably follow the flying fugitives across the Potomac and again threaten Washington.

From Georgia the news is not as favorable as from Virginia, and yet such as we have is not of a character to cause despondency. There has been hard fighting around Atlanta with glorious results to our arms, but of the operations of the last few days we are in ignorance. There was hard fighting on Wednesday, and on Thursday morning the enemy cut the only road remaining open to us, the road from Atlanta to Macon, near Jonesboro, some 25 miles from Atlanta. The Press Agent had removed his headquarters to Macon, and for the present we shall probably only hear from Atlanta, from that place. Sherman has an immense army around Atlanta, and unless whipped and driven out of the State, we may soon expect to see Georgia follow Tennessee. Gov. Brown's militia are nobly responding to his call and Gen. Hood's force is being largely augmented. We hope soon to have news from Georgia of a glorious and crowning victory.

The Army Vote—Two-Thirds of the Soldiers Have not Voted.

The army vote is nearly all in and the majority for Vance will probably be eight or nine thousand; possibly ten. The entire vote is less than one-third the voting strength of the army, and hence the vote is no endorsement of Vance. The ceaseless manoeuvring, intriguing and petty tyranny of the Agents of the State and Confederate governments, assisted by unscrupulous presses in Virginia, have succeeded in gagging and silencing the Holden men in the army and hence the result that is before us. Not one-third of the North Carolina soldiers at Petersburg and Richmond voted at all, and yet we know that every possible and conceivable means were used to have every Vance vote polled; and of course those who did not vote were against him. Of the three thousand men in the Richmond hospitals only 893 votes were polled, which circumstance of itself shows that the Holden men did not vote; and it farther proves that those who did not vote were Holden men.

Taking these things into consideration, the true Conservatives at home, instead of being discouraged, should determine on increased exertions to bring out a full vote and thus wrest the freedom of the ballot box from those who would enslave them. Suspension of *habeas corpus*, martial law and universal conscription are all inconsistent with free ballot, and if our soldiers in the army and people at home fail to assert their rights as freemen, now, the time will soon come when they will not be permitted to vote at all.— We know even now that many persons are told that unless they vote a certain way they shall not vote at all.

A regiment has recently been sent to the Western part of the State, for the purpose, as many believe, of preventing Conservatives from voting on Thursday next. It is said they are sent to put down deserters. Why have not the deserters been gathered up and returned to the army by the army of [illegible] and Home Guard officers that are kept at home for that very purpose? Had they have done their duty, from the first, there would have been no prowling bands of deserters. And if they have not done their duty who is to blame? [illegible] might at least excuse them a little in the way of keeping down deserters.

We appeal to the friends of Mr. Holden to poll their full strength on Thursday next. The army has not gone against Mr. Holden—the army has simply not voted; why two-thirds of the soldiers did not vote we have explained. The people of the State are for Mr Holden by a large majority, and if his friends will only turn out and vote his election is sure. We appeal to them to poll every vote.

Did the Soldiers Vote.

When we say the soldiers did not vote we state a fact that is plain to all who will take the pains to compare the number of men we have in the field with the number of votes being returned. From the Richmond hospitals we have returned 893 votes, while an official publication made by Dr. Munson a few days since reports over two thousand North Carolinians in the Winder Hospital alone, while in all the hospitals of the city there were nearly three thousand. Can any one account for the fact that only one third of the whole number voted upon any other principle than that they were Holden men and preferred not to vote at all to being called tories and traitors for voting for the man of their choice?

It seems it was known by the friends of Mr. Holden in the army that but few of them would vote, before the election, for a soldier writing to us from Petersburg, on the 27th, says:

> "A great many of the men here in the army will not vote at all because there has been so much talk about the election and also about Mr. Holden that they are determined not to vote; but if they could vote Mr. Holden would get a much larger vote than ever was polled in favor of Vance in the army."

To show farther that the friends of Mr. Holden did not vote, we refer to the letter of "Rip Van Winkle." Out of two hundred men at the place from which he writes Vance got 48 and Holden 22, leaving 130 soldiers who did not vote, all of whom our correspondent says were for Holden. Why they did not vote will be readily understood by reference to the letter of our correspondent. He is a soldier and refers us to three respectable citizens of Raleigh as to his integrity. These things being so it is plain to all that the vote of the army is not an expression against Mr. Holden. How can it be when less than one third of the soldiers have voted?— Let the friends of Mr. Holden but do their duty at the polls on Thursday and his election is sure.

Election Returns.

Cooke's Brigade—15th Regiment, Vance's majority 185; 27th Regiment, Vance's majority 172; 48th Regiment, Vance's majority 74; 46th Regiment, Vance's majority 77.

Kirkland's Brigade—11th Regiment, Vance's majority 166; 44th Regiment, Vance's majority 75; 25th Regiment, Vance's majority 188; 52d Regiment, Vance's majority 50; 47th Regiment, Vance's majority 35.

These returns are taken from the *Examiner* of Saturday, and only foot up 1017 majority for Vance in the nine regiments; and so if the sixty odd regiments in the field give an average majority, which is hardly likely, Vance's majority in the army would be only from six to eight thousand. Had there been a full vote in the army and hospitals Mr. Holden would have carried the army vote. As it is the Conservative strength at home is sufficient to overcome it and give Mr. Holden a handsome majority in the State, and if his friends poll their full strength his election is certain.

Wake County.

The county canvass closes on Wednesday at Wiley Lynn's, but the Conservative candidates will address their fellow-citizens at the Court House in this city on Wednesday night. From gentlemen who have been with the candidates during the past week we learn that the people were never more determined, and that the Conservative ticket for the Legislature, Messrs. W. D. Jones, C. J. Rogers, G. H. Alford and W. R. Richardson, will carry the county by a very large majority. The best informed claim two to one for Mr. Holden and the whole ticket. We appeal to our friends to poll their full strength.

The Election Thursday.

We trust that no friend of Mr. Holden's will be guilty of any bad behavior on Thursday next. Let them go quietly to the polls and vote, and leave those who differ with them to do the same, for if we cannot have quiet and orderly elections we had better have none at all; and especially should we conduct everything quietly and orderly at home when a war unparalleled in carnage and atrocity is raging around us.

Good News from Sampson.

There is no kind of doubt about the election of Mr. Holden if his friends poll their full strength on Thursday next. A gentleman writing us from Blackman's Mills, Sampson county, says:

> Mr. Holden will get seven-eighths of the votes in this precinct. He will get a large vote in this county. His election is considered certain by both his friends and Destructives.

Three of the Atlanta Dailies, the *Intelligencer*, *Appeal* and *Confederacy*, have been moved to Macon.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

[From the [illegible] Confederate, [illegible].]

[illegible]

On Sunday night the enemy [illegible] our [illegible] but were met and repulsed by Cheatham's corps. The fight lasted about [illegible].— The enemy's loss is said to have been heavy.— Sherman seems as unwilling to risk a general engagement now as when at Dalton. He fears to reduce the campaign down to the plain proposition of "fight"—he prefers flanking. It may be, however, that his recent want of success in his favorite mode of advancement may induce him to [illegible] his weary army [illegible] his fortunes in a pitched battle. We have but little hopes, though, of his doing so. If he cannot flank our army from its position, he will endeavor to dig it out—any way to get it out, except to whip it out. There is a fair prospect that a regular climbing and digging campaign is about to be inaugurated against Atlanta. In that event, it is impossible to tell how long it will be ere the fate of the Gate City is decided. It may remain in abeyance all winter, and in the Spring the troops under Sherman may poke their heads from their mud habitations and snap at us like so many terrapins.

In the meanwhile, Hood is ready and anxious to fight. His address to the army, in another column, shows that he believes in the efficacy of bullets, and that the enemy need expect to advance no further without fighting for every foot of ground. Wherever there is an opening, Hood seems resolved to go in, and we believe, backed by the army he commands, that he will win.

Passengers by the train yesterday afternoon, report that a heavy fight commenced at daylight yesterday morning, and lasted for one hour. It occurred several miles from town, and consequently nothing was received of the train before it moved off, of the engagement. It was supposed to have been an assault upon a portion of our line.

Shells are reported to be incessantly falling into the city, but they do scarcely anything more than knock a hole in a house occasionally, or tear up the street and pavement.

The troops were never in better spirits, and one and all are inspired with perfect confidence that they will drive the enemy back from Atlanta and from Georgia.

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, [illegible].]

FROM UP THE ROAD.

A gentleman who left Covington on Tuesday brings intelligence which we deem entirely reliable.

Two citizens of Covington, named Daniel and Pressley Jones, were killed during the late Yankee raid on that place, and the depot and other buildings containing cotton, were burned. No serious damage was done to other property.— The circumstances under which the above named gentlemen were killed are characteristic of the Yankee warfare. The raiders were fired on by a number of armed citizens and two or three were killed. They subsequently took Mr. Daniel, who was a militia officer, charging him with killing their comrades, and shot him in cold blood. They were both spirited men, and met their fate with heroic resignation. Mr. Jones had previously declared that if the Yankees did come, he intended to attack them. He was ploughing when the alarm was given, and leaving his plough, he seized his gun and joined the attack. It is believed that one or more of the raiders were killed by Mr. Jones.

There was great excitement in the vicinity of Covington and a number of negroes were induced to join their Yankee deliverers.

We learn from the Athens papers that that town has been in a state of great excitement during the past week. Rumors of raids and raiders have been plenty, although no raiders have as yet visited that place. Ample preparation has been made by the energetic commandant of the post, Col. Young, to receive them in case they made their appearance. The whole male population of the community is still armed and equipped ready to turn out at a moment's warning to assist the regulars in repelling any assault that may be made.

The rumors that the factory at High Shoals, Watkinsville, &c., have been burned are not credited at Athens.

A party of raiders, about twenty in number, rode into Monroe on Sunday, and after riding about the place retired.

[From the Chronicle & Sentinel, 29th.]

FROM UP THE ROAD.

The annexed news we gather from [illegible]:

The large factory building in Madison, known as the Blackie Hospital, was burned on Thursday morning. It had been vacated by the soldiers and was unoccupied. Fire supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Some of the commissaries at Madison went so far as to open their stores and told the citizens to help themselves, which they did. The panic having worn off, however, the commissaries returned to their post and demanded their goods.

Preparations are being made to rebuild the burned bridges.

A good many negroes were picked up by the raiders, but they left it optional with them to go or stay. Most of them remained behind.

The panic among the citizens up the road is said to have been very great. The men fled in all directions.

A letter from Social Circle states that the raiders were very insolent at that place to the ladies. They went into the houses and plundered them of everything they desired. Five houses were burned; also a building containing commissary stores. They also took off several small boys. What their object could have been in kidnapping these youths, we are at a loss to divine, unless it was to torture their mothers. This is a species of cruelty not hitherto resorted to, so far as we are informed, by any but savages.

Seven hundred and thirty-four prisoners arrived at Lynchburg from the Valley on Tuesday. If our boys keep on we shall soon have half the Yankee army.

Rutherford County.—A friend writes us from Rutherfordton that we may safely count on 800 majority in that county for Mr. Holden.

A gentleman has shown us a dispatch from Petersburg giving the vote of the [illegible] Regiment for [illegible], as follows: Ray 112, Russ 4, High 1

[illegible]

The Liberty of Soldiers.

Mr. [illegible]: Dear Sir:—Being an entire stranger to you, I hardly feel justifiable in intruding myself upon you, but knowing you to be a true friend to civil liberty, I venture to give you a statement of facts which occurred not a thousand miles from North Carolina. On the day before the election in the army, the men of two companies of a certain Battalion were called up by its commanding officer, and told that they must either vote for Gov. Vance or not vote at all; that to vote for Holden was to vote for a traitor and tory, and if they voted for him (Holden) they would be sent to the hottest battlefield in Virginia or the West. On the next day, they were harangued by a speech of near two hours' length by a certain officer commanding a certain post. They were then told that Holden was a tory, traitor, Yankee spy, and various other names too hard to be called, and if they voted for him they should be branded as traitors to their country, and their names should be handed down to posterity with infamy and reproach. And that such men as supported Holden for Governor should be watched, and a mark set upon them. And furthermore, the poll holders were charged to number every ticket so that each man's vote might be known. In consequence of this, out of near two hundred votes that would have been polled, only about seventy were polled; and Vance got 48 of these and Holden 22—every Vance man voted, but Holden men were afraid to do so, except a few as above stated. Now, sir, this is the way soldiers are treated, not allowed to vote for their choice, only because they are not disposed to vote as a few officers wish. These men no doubt are true to their country as any soldiers in the Confederate army, and not wishing themselves called traitors, and receive the abuse of their officers they refused to vote at all.

If I were interested in this matter I might say more, but having nothing to do with it, for the present I will desist.

You can use this at your discretion.

Very respectfully,
RIP VAN WINKLE.

Camp Co. C, 67th Reg't N. C. Troops,
Kinston, July 28, 1864.

Dear Sir:—The communication received by you a few days ago, ordering yellow Holden tickets, signed Cuthbert, of Co C, was not genuine. There is no such man as Cuthbert in the Company. The communication proves to have been written by Elijah P. Loftin, Assistant P M., Kinston, but exempt from conscription as County Surveyor. Rumor having associated the communication with Co. C, 67th Regiment, some of the members called on Mr. Loftin for an explanation, which was made to the whole Company, for the undue liberty he had taken with the Company in connection with the matter.— What his object could have been in writing the communication I leave you to infer.

H. S. Stilley.

[If the above be correct it places the said Elijah in rather a ridiculous light before the public. —Ed. Progress.]

Weldon, N. C. July 29th, 1864.

Mr. Pennington:—*Sir:*—In your paper of the 27th inst. you say "we learn a bundle (Holden tickets) were destroyed at Weldon last week by a Post Master. Nothing secure in the mails." I am the Post Master at Weldon; and by request of the gentleman to whom the sheet, not bundle, of Holden tickets were sent, burnt the Holden tickets. The tickets rolled up were handed to the person to whom they were directed. He opened them in the presence of other gentlemen and disposed of them as above related. I have given an official bond and subscribed to an official oath. You know the nature of that oath, and you should be careful how you venture to impeach a Post Master any where. I believe in the "freedom of the press" but am unwilling that the press should assume the right to villify any and every man who happens to differ with it in politics.

Respectfully,
R. W. Daniel,
P. M. at Weldon.

[We willingly give place to the above card from Mr. Daniel. The charge of burning tickets was brought here by a respectable man connected with the R. & G. Railroad, and we only gave it as a report. We do not desire to do Mr. Daniel or any one else injustice.—Ed. Progress.]

[From the Lynchburg Republican 28th.]

FROM THE VALLEY.

A soldier wounded in the pursuit of the enemy beyond Winchester on Sunday last, arrived here last night, and says that the fight commenced at Kernstown about 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued until two, when the enemy commenced falling back before a furious charge of our entire line. They retreated about half a mile in tolerable order and attempted to make a stand, but were again charged, and this time they broke and ran like sheep, no efforts of their officers sufficing to stay the stampede of the frightened wretches, and everything that could impede their flight being thrown away.— The roads and fields were literally strewn with abandoned guns, articles of clothing, cartridge boxes, &c.

Our informant says that the lowest estimate of the enemy's loss in killed and wounded on the battle field was 2,500, and in prisoners, exclusive of the wounded, 800. During the pursuit by the infantry, which continued to the neighborhood of Jordan's White Sulphur Springs, five miles beyond Winchester, large numbers were shot down and many captured. At this point the infantry being completely broken down by long marching and hard fighting, ceased from the pursuit, which was continued by the cavalry far into the night, and with extremely disastrous results to the enemy, who were scattered throughout the country in the hope of saving themselves from being killed or captured. Our informant tells us that after the second retreat of the enemy, all organization was lost, and their army became but a scattered mob, squads of 10 and 20 and even 30 surrendering to a single cavalryman.

In the battle five pieces of artillery were captured, and during the pursuit thirteen more are reported to have been abandoned and to have fallen into our hands. It is also reported that Kirkpatrick's battery of four guns, taken in the fight Wednesday was recaptured.

Our entire loss in the battle is put at 600, while our informant places the enemy's loss in the fight and pursuit at 6000.

Our informant could give us no details of the casualties sufficiently accurate to justify mention, though he states that he heard of no officer of note being killed or wounded, though some may have been injured of whom he did not hear.

The affair was a most brilliant one, and but for the fatigue incident to a long march our troops would have made it more decisive. The greater portion of the troops engaged marched from Strasburg, a distance of nine miles on the morning of the fight, and were consequently much wearied out before getting into action.

[From the Express of Thursday.]

FROM THE FRONT.

We have nothing to report from our immediate front this morning. The monotonous quiet of the past few days remained unbroken throughout the day yesterday, and in fact it may with truth be stated that a deeper calm reigned along the lines and in the city than has yet been witnessed. Whether it be the calm that portends the storm is not for us to say. When the storm bursts, however, it is our belief that it will be at a point nearer Richmond than has been anticipated, as the indications are that Grant has quietly, but in as rapid a manner as possible, transferred two or more of his Corps from the Southside. He has done this while busily digging in our front, and leveling portions of his fortifications at different points along our lines. We cannot, however, believe, as many do, that this reduction of certain of his earthworks indicates any intention on Grant's part to withdraw his army from before Petersburg. He could more easily blow them up, and would not thereby be so obliging and accommodating to the farmers as to save them the labor and expense of undoing his work.

A citizen of California was sent into our lines under a flag of truce day before yesterday. His business was altogether of a private nature, and he was allowed to enter. He is still in Petersburg.

Some few shells were thrown towards the city from Battery No. 5, yesterday afternoon. They were evidently aimed at some object in the vicinity of the Planing Mill, at the lower end of Blandford, as they were seen to strike at that point and then bound over towards the city. A few exploded near the mill, while others burst nearer town.

The Nineteenth Army Corps yesterday confronted our lines in Chesterfield. Not unexpectedly, however, as the recent movements of the enemy have been well divined by our far-seeing leader, and preparations were already made to meet any demonstration at that point. This is the corps but recently arrived from Louisiana, where, under the leadership of the immortal Banks, they received such a severe drubbing at the hands of Gen. Dick Taylor's veteran troops. In the Army of Northern Virginia they will encounter a foe not less brave and unflinching, and one that has never known defeat.

The Southern Express.

Gentlemen connected with this company frequently place us under obligations for favors.— By their courtesy and kindness we often get papers in advance of the mails, besides other acts of kindness for which we assure them we are grateful. With the corruptions and demoralization of the Post Office Department the *Express* has become an indispensable institution for the transmission of money and valuables, and with all respect to the officers of our railroads we hope it will continue to serve the government and the public. We do not see how it could be dispensed with at this time.

What the Soldiers Say of Us.—While some of our subscribers in the army are not allowed to get the *Progress*, even after they pay for it, we are receiving such letters as the following:

> Westfield, Stokes Co., July 27, 1864.
>
> As I am a wounded soldier at home on furlough, I want a good paper to read, and as yours is the best I can find, you will please send it to me as long as the enclosed money will pay for it. Mark my paper when the time is about to expire so I can have it renewed if I remain at home.
>
> W. T. W.

While persons out of the army are insisting that the *Progress* shall not be allowed to reach the soldiers, such are the encouraging words that we receive from maimed veterans. May we ever so act as to deserve *their* applause.

A Card.

Mr. Editor:—I feel that it is a duty I owe to myself to notice several articles which have appeared in the "Confederate" during the last three or four weeks, and especially an article purporting to have been written in my neighborhood, signed "Consistency." "Consistency" charges me with applying to the Relief Committee for aid. I pronounce it an infamous slander and the author a liar. I have never asked or received from any source one ounce of meat or bread, and although entitled, strictly speaking, to them, hooted at the idea of receiving them. As to arresting Smith, I had with others heard that Smith had said that the Yankees would soon be here, and he was glad of it and what they would do when they came. I, in company with others, went to his house and made him promise to lay still during our absence in the service. Does "Consistency" not know that Smith and sons will all support me for the Senate, and does he not know that Smith has said that had it not been for our checking him that he would have been to day in Castle Thunder or perhaps executed. Col. McRae seems to have a perfect horror of my representing the people of Chatham. I will say to him that our people are posted well enough who to vote for without his advice. He says further that it is said that I am a member of the Red String party. I say if McRae or any one else says so they utter a falsehood. I never have belonged to but one secret society, and that is the Masonic Fraternity. He further says that Gen. Warren wisely selected me as a dry nurse in a hospital. When I was discharged from the service I tendered my services to Gov. Vance, Gen. Warren assigned me the position I now hold and I know that Gen. Warren is satisfied with his appointment. I say I have been of more service to the sick and wounded soldier in the last three months than he (McRae) has ever been in his whole life. I left the service from disease. My patriotism did not die for not being promoted. No man has ever heard me say one word against our present Governor, but because an humble citizen like myself complies with the wishes of his friends to represent them, he would insist on my being beheaded. No, he read the hand writing on the wall and has heard that I will defeat Straughan, hence all these low personal attacks.

To my friends in Chatham I would say a word—go to the polls and there show the Editor of the "Confederate" that you know me better than he does—that you know "Consistency" has slandered me—that you know whether or not your interests would be safe in my hands. Nothing would have afforded me more pleasure than to have canvassed the county. I could have met these contemptible little charges on the stump.

But, in conclusion, I will say I have no fears but you will remember me on the day of election and give me a majority, showing thereby that McRae & Co.'s charges against me are untrue and not believed by you.

Very respectfully,
THOS. B. LONG.

Greensboro', N. C., July 30, 1864.